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Proclamation.

The Insurrection Officially Declared at an End.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2.—BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES A PROCLAMATION:

Whereas, By proclamations on the fifteenth and nineteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the President of the United States in virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed, and the execution thereof, obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combination too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the Marshals by law.

And whereas, By another proclamation made on the sixteenth day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the inhabitants of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida—except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany Mountains, and to such other parts of that State, and the other States before named, as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of insurgents—were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States.

And whereas, by another proclamation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June seventh, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia.

And whereas, by another proclamation made on the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort in South Carolina were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and whereas the House of Representatives on the 23d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the capital, that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas, the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, viz:

Resolved, That the present diplomatic civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And, whereas, these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such, may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate:

of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as had been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions.

And whereas, there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed or will conform in their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States.

And whereas, in view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out of, or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that therefore each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States.

And whereas, The people of the several before mentioned States have in the manner aforesaid given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of the National unity.

And whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies; which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom:

And, whereas, the Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces, or protectorates; and, whereas, such constitutional States must necessarily be, and by the Constitution and Laws of the United States are made equals and placed on a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united.

And, whereas, the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizens, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and an abridgment of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sanctioned or allowed, except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enumerated;

Therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, is at an end, and henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 3.
The following is a statement of the debt of the United States, on the 1st of April, 1866:—Debt bearing coin interest, \$1,180,326,341.80. Debt bearing currency interest, \$1,186,207,011.36. Matured debt not presented for payment, \$930,679.64. Debt bearing no interest, \$464,419,864.02. Total debt, \$2,827,795,896.82. Amount in Treasury, coin, \$42,069,700.80. Amount in Treasury, currency, \$66,077,639.01. Amount of debt less cash in Treasury, \$2,765,646,416.01.

Senator Wright started from Newark, N. J., this morning to resume his seat in the United States Senate.

It is well understood that there will be no vote in the Senate on the Civil Rights bill until Wednesday or Thursday next.

General Dick Taylor is here, endeavoring to obtain permission from the President for Mrs. Jefferson Davis to visit her husband.

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the safe arrival of the steamers Vanderbilt, Monadnock, Powhattan and Tuscarora at Valparaiso, Chili. The monitor Monadnock is represented to have behaved finely on the voyage.

Hon. Nathan Sargent, Commissioner of Customs, has been informed of the seizure, a few days since, of seventy thousand valuable cigars by the Collector at New Orleans, La., which were being smuggled into the United States at that port.

To-day's NATIONAL REPUBLICAN says: "There is a report that the Government here has interfered with the proposed celebration by the colored people of Richmond, of the anniversary of the capture of that city on the 3d inst. We have the best authority for saying that neither the President nor General Grant has interfered in the matter in any manner. The subject is entirely within the control of General Terry, who is a man of safe judgment, and, being on the ground, knows best what to do in the premises. He is authorized to act prudently in the event of any unnecessary or illegal disturbances of the peace on either side.

It appears from a communication from the War Department, dated March 28th, that the number of volunteer troops in the army on the 9th of January was: White, 67,690; colored, 66,766; or an aggregate of 134,456. There were in the service March 10th: Whites, 27,171; colored, 29,914; or an aggregate of 57,085. Thus showing there have been mustered out of the service since January 9th: Whites, 40,519; colored, 36,852; an aggregate of 77,371. Ordered to be mustered out since March 10th: Whites, 10,106; colored, 9,697; total, 19,803. Total reduction made and ordered since January 9th: Whites, 40,625; colored, 46,549; aggregate, 87,174. The musters out ordered will be mostly completed by May 1st. The work will be well advanced by April 10th, and there will then be left in service 17,005 white volunteers and 50,517 colored; total, 67,522. It is proper to add that the 15th Regiment United States Infantry has been ordered to Texas, and upon its arrival Major Gen. Sheridan has been instructed to muster out all additional white volunteers in that Department. There are now in service there 5,651 that he can spare. This contemplated reduction will be additional to that referred to in the above summary.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.—Members of the Legislature have not arrived. Mr. Sevier arrived last night.

The town is filling up fast with visitors. The Senatorial question is the topic of interest. Mr. Cattell and his friends will not recede. Mr. Sevier has intimated a list of candidates acceptable to him. No action has been taken to-night.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

Success of the Republican Ticket.
NEW HAVEN, CONN., APRIL 2.—The majority for English in this city, is 1,550.

SECOND DISPATCH.

NEW HAVEN, APRIL 2.—The following are complete returns from some of the principal towns:

Hartford gives Hawley 479 majority; New London gives Hawley 84 majority; Norwich 401 do; Manchester 123 do; Vernon, 328 do. Greenwich gives Hawley 378; English 612. New Canaan gives 56 majority for Hawley, and chooses a Republican Representative. Litchfield gives Hawley 303, and English 267. The following is the vote of Fairfield (official): Hawley, 72 majority. Two Republican Representatives chosen, viz: P. T. Barsum and Smith.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW HAVEN, APRIL 2d, 9 P. M.—Two Republican Representatives are elected in Norwalk.

Mr. Hawley (Rep.) will have a majority of from 1,600 to 2,000.

New London County, all but two towns, give a Republican gain of over 900 over the vote for President in 1864.

New London and Windham Counties elect 5 Union Senators, and give about 2,500 majority for Hawley. Wait, Union, in the 8th District, has 519 majority; Appelman, Union, in the 7th District, has 301 majority.

FOURTH DISPATCH.

NEW HAVEN, APRIL 2.—10 P. M.—At this hour the Republicans have both branches of the Legislature, but the Governor is doubtful. Hawley is believed to be elected by a few hundred majority.

The Democratic Senator in the 18th district is elected by 20 majority.

Col. Lucien W. Sperry, Dem., is elected Mayor of New Haven.

FIFTH DISPATCH.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 2.—The following is the vote of this city: Hawley, 1,323; English, 1,325. There is a Union majority on the rest of the ticket. Nathan C. Wheeler, Dem., is elected Representative by 10 majority. The Union town and city officers are elected by an average majority of 30.

SIXTH DISPATCH.

HARTFORD, APRIL 3.—11 A. M.—The vote thus far received foots up as follows:

Counties	Hawley	English
Hartford, complete	8,108	8,476
New Haven	1,004	7,169 maj.
Fairfield	4,154	4,216
New London	1,004	1,004 maj.
Tolland	576	576 maj.
Litchfield	166 maj.	
Windham	1,849	471
Midsex	1,343	1,161
Total	17,189	16,494

* A gain of over 300 on the Presidential vote of 1864. Hawley's majority thus far, 655. Hawley will probably have from 900 to 1,000 majority.

Sydney Harrison, Union, and T. H. Bond, and Rogers, Democrats, are elected to the Senate in New Haven County.

LATEST DISPATCH.

SUMMING UP.

HARTFORD, APRIL 3.—2:30 A. M.—Returns from all but ten towns give Hawley seven hundred majority. The ten towns to hear from will probably increase his majority to nine hundred. The Senate stands 14 Union to 7 Democrats, and the House about 60 Union majority.

Municipal Election.

DAYTON, O., APRIL 2.—At the municipal election to-day, the Union ticket was elected by 800 majority, except the Mayor, a Democrat, who is elected by a small majority.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Thirty-Ninth Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 2.—Petitions were presented for equal rights, for modifications of the tax law, for the election of the President of the United States by the popular vote, and for the enactment of a copyright law, all which were referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the bill to equalize bounties in a new form, when it was recommitted to the Military Committee.

It gives to every soldier in the late war eight and one-third dollars a month, and the amount already paid. Home guards or troops called out for local service are excluded from the benefits of the act. No money will be paid out under the act to any claim agent or attorney.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate whether, since December last, any persons have been permitted to enter on the duties of office in these Departments and receive salaries without taking the oath required by law. Mr. McDougal objected, and the resolution went over.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Finance Committee, reported the Loan Bill without amendment.

Mr. Van Winkle introduced a bill for the classification and graduation of invalid pensioners, which provides pensions for disabilities incurred in the military and naval services in cases as follows:

First.—For disabilities of a permanent character, rendering the pensioner utterly or nearly helpless, so as to require the constant attendance of another person. Second.—For disabilities incapacitating the pensioner from performing manual labor, but not requiring the personal attendance of another. Third.—For such disabilities as materially interfere with the performance of manual labor. Fourth.—For disabilities arising from disease and hernia, blindness, deafness, aphasia and sun-stroke. The classes shall secure pensions as follows: First class.—All below Major in the Army and Captain in the Navy \$75 per month; above that and below Colonel in the Army or Captain in the Navy thirty dollars, above that forty dollars. Second class.—Fifteen dollars to all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, below Major in the Army, or Lieutenant in the Navy, twenty dollars; those and higher grades, twenty-five dollars. Third class pensioners shall be rated according to degree of disability. Less than total, whether one-fourth, one-half, three-fourths, but at no other fractional rate, according to rank and degree of disability, in proportion to the pension granted for total disability. The fourth class shall be rated in degree as total, three-fourths, one-half, one-fourth, and otherwise, the rates of such pensions shall continue as before provided by law.

It was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. Brown called up a bill to grant lands to aid in the completion of the Iron Mountain Railroad, from Pilot Knob to the Southern boundary of Missouri. Passed.

Mr. Harris called up the bill to reorganize the Judiciary of the United States, which was read, with the amendments reported by the Judiciary Committee. Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, introduced a bill to declare and protect all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States in the several States, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Rogers, of New

Jersey, this day fortnight, and debated last Monday, in relation to the United States securities, &c., came up as the next business in order. Mr. Rogers modified the last resolution of the series by adding the words, "And that all Government securities heretofore issued shall bear their fair share of Federal taxes." The resolutions were then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The next business being the call of the States for resolutions, Mr. Ward, of New York, offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, This House, on a previous occasion, instructed the Committee on Military Affairs to report a bill equalizing the bounties of soldiers and sailors; and

Whereas, Early action by Congress is demanded by many of these soldiers and sailors, and the does and orphans of those who have perished on the field, in the hospital, and in rebel prison-pens; and

Whereas, This session of Congress is far spent and no definite action has as yet been had on the subject, therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report, by bill or otherwise, upon the subject at any time.

The resolution was adopted.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Pike on March 19, which then went over under the rule, came up next in order:

Whereas, The governors of several of the British provinces have publicly warned our fishing fleets off the fishing grounds adjacent to their coasts, and have claimed a design to renew the unreasonable and to annoy our peaceful commerce; therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to send a sufficient force to the fishing grounds to protect our citizens in the enjoyment of their rights as recognized by the treaty of 1783, and by subsequent treaties.

On motion of Mr. Raymond the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time.

The resolution of Mr. Davis, of New York, offered on the 10th of January last, and which then went over under the rule, came up as the next business in order.

The resolution declares that this House cherishes the most entire confidence in the patriotism and ability of the President of the United States, and in his desire to restore the Union on the basis of permanent prosperity and peace, and that the co-operation of this House is pledged to him in support of the general policy of reconstruction inaugurated by him in the House authorized by the Constitution, and consistent with the security of Republican institutions.

Mr. Raymond took the floor and held it till the close of the morning hour, when the resolution again went over.

Mr. Hill gave notice of a joint resolution to amend the Constitution by basing representation upon the number of voters.

Mr. Ashley (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to amend the act so amending the act to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in preparing for its organization, so as to designate in the case of the death, resignation or inability of the Clerk to perform such duties, the person on whom they shall devolve.

Mr. Wilson from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill passed by the Senate, March 21st, more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. He explained that the bill provided for the punishment of conspiring or failing records for the purpose of defaming the United States. The bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Whereas, It is reported that orders have been issued directing that all colored troops shall be mustered out of service; and

Whereas, As it is also reported that very many of said troops desire to remain in the service, and that the while volunteers generally desire to be mustered out in order that they may return to their homes and engage in their accustomed civil pursuits; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire whether and report as to true, and, if true, that the committee report all the facts to the House concerning said orders and the desire of said troops, together with such other information relative to the subject matter of inquiry, as the committee may obtain.

Mr. Flink, of Ohio, objected.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, remarked that the Committee on Military Affairs were in possession of all the facts.

Subsequently Mr. Schenck presented a communication on the subject from the Secretary of War, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bidwell, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, asked leave to report back a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line, from the Central Pacific Railroad in California, to Portland, on the navigable waters of the Columbia River in Oregon.

The bill having been read, Mr. Julian objected, on the ground that the bill proposed to revolutionize the whole land grant policy, in making a direct grant of land to an incorporated company instead of to a State. There was no precedent for that, except in the case of the Pacific Railroad, where it was necessary on account of the length and of the road. The bill should be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Bidwell moved to suspend the rule, in order to enable him to report the bill, but the motion did not prevail.

Mr. Eckley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor, and ship canal at the head of Burghess Bay, to connect the waters of Green Bay with Lake Michigan. The bill was passed by a vote of 70 yeas against 30 nays.

Mr. Kasson offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House whether any effort had been made to collect into a suitable ground, set apart for that purpose, the remains of officers and soldiers who were killed and buried on the various battle fields around Atlanta; and if not, whether any special appropriation is needed therefor. In explanation of the resolution he said that the Clerk had presented a petition, fifteen feet long, from the citizens of his district, asking that eight hours be dedicated a legal day's work. Acquiesced.

NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.
ALBANY, APRIL 2.—BILLS PASSED.—To incorporate the Brooklyn Ladies' College. To amend the act to provide for incorporating the Life and Health Insurance Company. To incorporate the Brooklyn Dock and Basin Company. To incorporate the Harlem Savings Bank. To incorporate the Quicksilver Steamboat Company. To incorporate the life on steamboats. To incorporate the Lancers' Association of New York. To incorporate the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company.

Mr. Low offered the following:

Resolved.—That we have learned with regret of the veto of the Civil Rights Bill, and that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be respectfully requested to vote for the said bill, notwithstanding the veto of the President.

Mr. Low moved to make the resolution the special order for Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, which was lost. Adjourned.

Assembly.

BILLS INTRODUCED.—To incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company. To amend the Charter of the New York Union Mine Savings Institution. Relative to inspection of Steam Boilers. To authorize John S. Mills to extend the Third Ave. Street Railroad.

Mr. Remond offered resolutions requesting Senators and Representatives in Congress to favor appropriations to liquidate claims of the soldiers of 1812, which were referred.

Mr. Pitt moved to take from the table the new Capital bill with a view to move a substitute confining the location of the new Capital at Albany without making any appropriation. The motion was agreed to and the bill referred to the Committee on Ways and Means with instructions to so amend.

BILLS PASSED.—To increase the annual payments on the shares of the New York Society Library. For the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Schools in Brooklyn. To alter the map or plan of New York relative to closing certain streets. To regulate deposits of money belonging to New York City and County.

the construction of the Metropolitan Railroad in Brooklyn.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS ADVANCED TO A THIRD READING.—Relative to the establishment of a quarantine in the port of New York. To amend the Public Instruction Act establishing Free Schools in the State. To continue the improvement of the Hudson River, and to make an appropriation therefor.

Marine Disasters.

HOLMES HOLE, April 2.—The brig Pohnsett, Captain Means, from Mantanzas, of and for Boston, struck on Sow and Fox yesterday morning in a thick fog, but came off immediately leaving for a thousand strokes per hour. She will probably be towed to Boston.

Also arrived, schooner Hattie B., of Waldoboro, Captain Weaver, from Cardenas on the 17th ultimo, for Port Royal, with loss of foretop mast, main boom and jib boom.

NEW YORK, April 2.—News is received that the Br. bark Zephyr, formerly of Boston, from St. Thomas for Cuba, went ashore on the Island of Vigues, West Indies, March 1st, during a heavy norther, and became a total loss. Crew saved; the wreck and materials were to have been sold on the 11th.

TUCKERTON, APRIL 2.—Brig Clio, St. Kitts, with sugar and molasses, for New York, got ashore at New Inlet Shoals, 12 1/2 days ago, Harbor, 31st ult., at 8 P. M.; was got off leaky and with loss of part of deck cargo, and is in harbor.

News Items.

By Telegraph to the New York Sun.

THE city of New Orleans is crowded with emigrants to Mexico.

THE Spring is forward throughout Louisiana. The cane and cotton crops are promising, and preparations for corn planting are active. The upper rivers are flooded.

CHARLES HARDING, the well known portrait painter, died on Sunday night at the Tremont House, Boston. His last painting was a portrait of General Sherman, which he left unfinished.

THE Great Southern Fair, for the aid of destitute people at the South, opened at Baltimore, Md., last night, at the Maryland Institute. The hall was densely crowded. The collection of goods is very large and costly.

THE Grand Jury at New Orleans has investigated the late assassination of Capt. Granberry, and the action of the coroner's jury in letting the assassins escape. They condemn Coroner Ylzer for failing to push the case, and Governor Wells for interfering. The affair creates considerable excitement.

General Intelligence.

[By Mail to the New York Sun.]

A LITTLE boy, 12 years of age, died recently of hydrophobia, in Sussex, England, from the bite of a rat.

It is said that Secretary Seward intends to give a dinner party to Madame Juarez, on Tuesday next.

Mrs. Senator Sprague and son, with some friends are about to proceed to Europe for a summer residence.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS has arrived in Richmond en route for Washington, to testify before the Reconstruction Committee.

A PITTSBURGH, Pa., paper recommends tent life, for the summer at least as a measure to bring landlords to their senses on the rent question.

THE Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says that at least twelve million acres of arable land yet lie untouched by spade or plough, within the boundaries of Iowa.

A FLORIDA member of the late rebel Congress has just left Washington, having ineffectually sought a pardon from the President. Mr. Johnson declines to consider applications from members of that defunct legislative body.

A NEWLY arrived John Chinaman in California, purchased some ice, and finding it very wet,